ENCLE SAM'S NEW SUGAR AND TO-BACCO PLANTATIONS.

MILLIONS ESTATE

TOBACCO FIELDS THAT PRODUCE CIGARS AS GOOD AS HAVANAS.

BIG FARMS would fall out of the soil, and some of them so steep that the men have to almost lean backward to hoe the crop, which grows almost straight over them.

Scattered here and there through the to be seed fields one long that the desired in sattered are long, thatched sheds in which the leaves are dried and cured for the market. Some of the sheds are built up and down the steep hills, the slope of the hill forming the fall which makes the rain real off.

A Good Cigar for a Cent.

good cigars anywhere so cheaply as in Porto Rico. I can buy a cigar for a cent



CATTLE ARE THE DRAUGHT ANIMALS.

Caribbean sea. We think of it as divided into little garden spots with huts connected by law. ed with them. Porto Rico is nothing of the kind. It has hundreds of thousands of huis, it is true, but its lands largely con-

tains. From them are produced between \$5,000,000 and \$4,000,000 worth of sugar a period successful to the sugar a superscription of them are made millions of gallons of rum and out of their factories annually flows enough molasses to give all the children of the United States a taffy pulling.

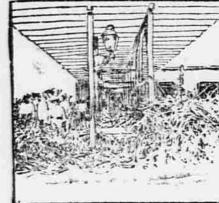
The Sugar Kings of Porto Rico.

All of these plantations are valuable. It takes a deal of money to run them, and those who own them may be called the

takes a deal of money to run them, and those who own them may be called the sugar kings of Porto Rico. They are the mebobs of our West Indian possessions. Many of them have incomes of tens of thousands of dollars a year and not a few get from 15 to '5 per cent on the capital they have invested.

Who are they?

It is hard to say. Not a few are Spanfards who live in Barcelona and other Spanish cities and manage their estates through agents. One big sugar planter is a Frenchman, several are Americans and a large number are Porto Ricans. Some of them have been living beyond their incomes, notwithstanding their large profits. They have mortgaged their estates and the mortgages are now being bought by Americans. Other Americans are investing in sugar lands, one of the largest estates on the island, near Guayamo, having recently gone into the hands of Boston parties. I believe the day will come when the most of the sugar lands will be owned by our native citizens, and that under their management they will pay even better than they are now doing. I should not



the hill forming the Ian which are in roll off.

One of the richest tobacco districts is that of Cayey, about half way across the island. The tobacco raised here is as fine as the best Havana tobacco. It commands a high price in the Porto Rican markets. Much of it is shipped to Havana and there made into Havana cigars to be exported to the United States.

I doubt, in fact, whether you can get

Porto Rice as a Grazing Country—Its
Cattle Farms and How One
American is Making Money
Out of Them—Porto
Rican Ponies.

(Copyright, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
PONCE, PORTO RICO, Sept. 1, 1899.—
I want to tell you something about the big farms on Uncle Sam's new island. It will seem queer to many that there are large farms in Porto Rico. We look upon the island as a patch upon the face of the

The Porto Rican Chew.

Porto Rican chewing tobacco is sold by

huis, it is true, but its lands largely consist of big estates. Fully one-half of the island is made up of large tracts. It has sugar plantations of thousands of acres. It has coffee estates which produce tens of thousands of dollars a year, and there are regions in which you may ride for miles and not be out of sight of tobacco. The town of Ponce, where this letter is dated, is down on the coast of the Caribbean sea. For miles above and below it the country is covered with the pale, sick by green of luxuriantly growing sugar cane. There are large plantations of sugar cane upon all the coast lands of the listand. They form a pale green binding about Porto Rico, running from the sea back to the big foothills of the mountains. From them are produced between \$1,000,000 and \$4,000,000 worth of sugar a \$1,000,000 worth of sugar a \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 worth of sugar a \$1,000,000 worth of sugar a

that the custom exists.

Tobacco Farming for Americans.

I should think some of our tobacco men might come here and make money. The method of curing the tobacco in open sheds is not good, and the establishment of to-bacco barns heated by furnaces or coils of iron pipe, such as are used in our Southern states, would produce a higher priced ar-ticle. Tobacco lands can be bought for from \$50 to \$100 per acre and labor is very cheap.

from \$50 to \$100 per acre and labor is very cheap.

There is, however, a great deal of work necessary to raising tobacco. The seeds must be first planted in nurseries, just as we plant cabbages and tomatoes. After the plants have come up they must be set out in the field where they are to grow. The land must be made mellow and the plants must be heed and kept free from weeds until they are grown. The leaves are picked off from time to time as they get ripe and hung up in the tobacco sheds. It takes from a month to six weeks to cure them for the markets, and the greatest care must be taken that they do not mildew or spoil. The carrying of the tobacco from the fields to the drying sheds is done upon poles, each pole resting on the shoulupon poles, each pole resting on the shoul-ders of two men. When they arrive at the ders of two men. When they arrive at the shed the pole is hung up to the rafters and the leaves remain there until cured.

Porto Rican Cattle.

Porto Rico is a great cattle raising country. The grass is green here all the year

I have spent some time traveling in the tobacco districts of Porto Rico. These are to be found up in the mountains high show the sugar lands. They are exceedingly rich, the dark green plants covering the bills and climbing, as it were, clear to the summits of the mountains. Many of the tobacco fields are on the sides of hills go steep that you would think the plants

some have extra goads without spikes which they use when in the town.

There are few if any good darry cattle in Porto Rico. The people are not accustomed to the use of butter, and such milk as is sold is taken in the cow from house to house and milked out to order. I under-stand that the cattle, if properly fed, would produce pienty of good milk, and I should think that a good dairy farm might be es-

Porto Rican Ponles.

If the ponies of Porto Rico could be shipped to the United States they would bring good prices as riding animals. They are all single footers and they will carry you at that gait a day without tiring. They go as easily as rocking horses and are usually

as easily as rocking horses and are usually gentle and easy to manage.

The common people do not use saddles like ours. They lay thick pads upon the backs of the ponies and strap a little saddle blanket about eighteen inches square and six inches thick on each side. This makes a seat of such a nature that the man can sit upon the back of the animal with his legs on each side of the pony's but as Mount Saint Sepulcher, the college and commissariant of the Holy Land. This dedication marks as distinct and important a departure in Catholic circles as did the It is a singular thing that Porto Rican

horses will not eat American corn. They refuse our baled hay and prefer the rough hard grass of the island. It is the same refuse our baied hay and prefer the rough hard grass of the island. It is the same with our horses in that they do not like Porto Rican grass, and for this reason it is hard to sell an American horse for a good price in Porto Rico.

The best of the porte are line looking. They have good heads and are apparently well bred. They are of Arabian stock, introduced by the Spaniards, but by continuous inbreeding have become stunted. Since the advent of the Americans a movement has sprung up to improve the stock Since the advent of the Americans a move-ment has sprung up to improve the stock and General Castleman, of Leatucky has shipped here the famous 3-year-old Good-win, one of the best saddle stallions in the United States. Some of the best ponies here sell for as much as \$200, but the or-dinary unimal can be bought for \$24 Amer-ican.

Cruelty to Horses.

The most of the ponies here are terribly overworked and mistreated. Beasts weighoverworked and mistreated. Beasts weighing not more than 600 pounds are made to carry loads of 300 pounds, and it is not uncommon for the owner to add his weight to the load. In the rough mountainous district everything is carried on pontes and carriages are everywhere drawn by them. The animals are made to go on the gallop up hill and down, most of the time. They are flogged until they frop and are then flogged until they frop and are then flogged until they rise to their feet. I came in the mail coach, from Camuy to Aguedilla. The coach was heavy and we had altogether about 1600 pounds of mail in addition to the driver and two passengers. The coach was pulled by two of these little ponies. The driver flogged them from one end of the journey to the other. Notwithstanding his whipping, the ponies stalled at every steep hill. One time one fell down, and I thought for a time that it was dead. Its eyes were dull and it seemed about to expire. The driver thereupon began to beat it upon the head with a club, and he finally got him to his feet. He had at this same time two fresh ponies with him which were to be harnessed up at the next station. I expected to see him take out the pony that had fallen and put in one of these. But he did not. He flogged him more and more and after a time the reeking, sweating, blood stalned little animal did equal work with the rest. FRANK G. CARPENTER. ing not more than 600 pounds are made to



appearance of a work, which I had or-dered to be thrown up last Saturday night on an eminence at Dorchester, which lies nearest to Boston Neck, called Nook's hill."

Porto Rico is a great cattle raising country. The grass is green here all the year not make a big profit. It could water its gland and said are should for the protections. Such an organization could make a big profit. It could water its gland and still pay dividends.

Singar plantations need large capital, Much of the protice of the profit concerning the protocoulding the protocoulding the component of the came, and the better the machinery the greater the lacons. The said any signs of disease. This was plantations need large capital, Much of the profit comes from the economical handling of the came, and the better the machinery the greater the lacons. To day the best sugar postulation show provided up about the old stalks and without replanting. The cane was cut down, how shoots at once sprouted up about two crops in three years, when the cume must be replanted in the comments when the cume must be replanted in the cume must be replanted in the content of the cart. The yokes are not fastened that the cume must be replanted in the cume must



CRUSADE CLEANING A LARGE LIBRARY.

Five Men. THE NEW FRANCISCAN MONASTERY From the Chicago Chronicle.

Will Have Charge of the Holy Land Shrines-Dedication Will Be a

TO BE DEDICATED TO-DAY.

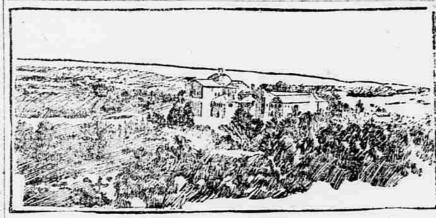
Shrines—Dedication Will Be a Great Event in the Annals of the Catholic Church.

The Franciscan monastery, near the Catholic university at Washington, will be dedicated to-day. Henceforth it will be known, not as the Franciscan monastery, but as Mount Saint Sepulcher, the college and commissariat of the Holy Land. This dedication marks as distinct and important a departure in Catholic university itself. It is needless also to say that it will be one of the most noted events in the current annals of the Catholic church of America. The purpose of the foundation is that the Franciscans, who are specially charged with the care of the shrines and holy places in Palestine, should have a home and a commissariat away from political intrusion and free from governmental influence. Throughout the wide world there is no other nation to whose institutions and laws the church could implicitly trust the home of the new and the last crusade.

The apostolic delegate, Mgr. Sebastian

How Twenty Thousand Volumes Are Dusted in Two Weeks by

The Newberry library, shining and spotless from attic to basement, is again open to the public. Not only the building itself, but every book, pamphlet, and paper in it has been thoroughly renovated. To clean the books alone it required five men two weeks, and with each of these five men it



MOUNT SAINT SEPULCHER.

Martinelli, in the name of the pope, will pontificate and celebrate the mass of dedication; and Carainal Gibbons as the archibishop of the diocese will bless the altars and preside at the ceremonials.

Excursion trains will be run on all the railroads, and upward of 1,000 priests, many bishops, archibishops and laymen are expected to be present. The Catholic Knights of Columbus have been appointed to prepare and oversee the arrangements for this event, and have appointed large committees to undertake the task of comfortably caring for the multitude who will attend.

The continuous continuous and calculations as the archibishops as the archibishop of the Mewberry is used. This seems to be the only way, as not only libraries, but book stores as well, use it.

SUSPENDERS DISPENSED WITH.

Advantages Claimed for a Shirt Recently Patented by an Euglishman.

A shirt recently patented in England and

To Mark Spot Where George Washington Watched the British Sail Away.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I inform you that, on Sunday last, the I7th inst. (1776), about 9 o'clock in the foremon, the ministerial army evacuated the town of Boston, and the forces of the town of Boston, and the forces of the United Colonies are now in actual possession thereof. I beg leave to congratulate you, sir, and the honorable congress on this happy event, and particularly as it was effected without endangering the lives and property of the remaining unhappy inhabitants. I have great reason to imagine their flight was precipitated by the series of the capital during the civil war. The utmost secrecy was preserved. Even long after it was definitely known that the Franciscans had bought this ground information was positively refused to all inquiries as to its purpose.

So complete was this reticence that even Cardinal Gibbons, in whose arch-diocese it was located, was not aware of the purpose of the purchase. It was not until inquiries as to its purpose.

So complete was this reticence that even Cardinal Gibbons, in whose arch-diocese it was located, was not aware of the purpose of the purchase. It was not until inquiries as to its purpose.

So complete was this reticence that even Cardinal Gibbons, in whose arch-diocese it was located, was not aware of the purpose of the purchase. It was not until inquiries as to its purpose.

So complete was this reticence that even Cardinal Gibbons, in whose arch-diocese it was located, was not aware of the purpose of the purchase. It was not until inquiries as to its purpose.

So complete was this reticence that even Cardinal Gibbons, in whose arch-diocese it was located, was not aware of the purpose of the purchase. It was not aware of the purpose of the purchase. It was not aware of the purpose of the purchase. It was not aware of the purpose of the purchase. It was not aware of the purchase are the purchase and inquiries as to its approach to the purchase are the purchase and the purchase countries.

The structure in its entirety is 200 feet wide and 400 feet in length. It is divided into two distinct parts—the square of the monastery proper and the fivefold cross of monastery proper and the livefold cross of the great church. It stands upon the brow of a high but gentle hill, overlooks the valley between it and the Catholic univer-sity, and the beautiful rolling lands of the district, until they fade into the Maryland hills. The architecture is pure Byzantine, indeed, the building is a model of St. So-phia at Constantinople, so far as the neces-sities of the case would permit.

Character of the Work. When in complete working order this



WAYSIDE CHAPEL

Around it will be located workshops of all kinds. The shoemaker, the stone-cutter, the weaver, the tailor and all the trades will be represented. It is part of the discipline of postulants that, beside their classical education, they must learn and devote themselves to some form of manual labor. Their usefulness will thus be enhanced in the Holy Land. The farm around the monastery will be a model, and, besides the truck garden, twenty-five acres will be devoted to grapes, and the produce, in the shape of pure wine, will be sold to the communities and churches in and around Washington for use at the altar.

in and around Washington for use at the altar.

The Franciscans are one of the five great canonical orders of the Catholic church. At the present time they constitute the largest and most powerful wing of the regular clergy. They now number about 25,000 members, with monasteries, shrines and churches in every portion of the known world. The habit worn by these friars is quite picturesque, consisting of a long, loose cassock, with a cowl, from which hangs a tassel. The material is always of coarse brown serge. Even in frigid climates the followers of St. Francis wear wooden sandals, with no hosiery. One of the innovations to be worked by this foundation is that over the shrines and holy places in Palestine committed to the Franciscan missionaries the flag of the United States will float. The American pilgrim to the holy land has been accustomed to see the banners of all European nations floating to the breeze. When the plans of this American commissariat are perfected his eyes will be slaudened by the sight of old glory in this far-off country, so rich in all the traditions and memories that make the Christian the greatest factor in the world's temporal as well as spiritual condition.

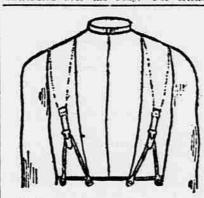
After the French Method.

From the New York Journal. Lady-"Which would you rather do-mow the lawn or saw some wood?" Tramp-"I declines to answer, on de ground dat it might injure me perfessiona

A Good Substitute. from the Chicago News.

Clara-"So that Gotrox girl didn't suc-ceed in capturing a lord, after all." Maude-"No, but she married a baron and they do say he gets as drunk as a

A shirt recently patented in England and placed on the market there bids fair to be come popular in the near future in Amer-ica. It dispenses entirely with the use of ica. It dispenses entirely with the use of suspenders. The burden of the braces is taken off the shoulders entirely by the shirt. As will be seen by the dotted lines in the illustration, the voke is extended both back and front, and to it are fixed three tabs, which are easily attached or detached by loops or suspenders to the trousers. This relieves the downward pressure of trouser braces on the shoulders, which has a natural tendency to contract the chest. This shirt, it is claimed, is the most comfortable garment a man can wear, inasmuch as the weight is equally distributed over the body. For cricket,



SUSPENDERS DISPENSED WITH.

cycling, rowing, and, in fact, all kinds o sports, it is most valuable. It is also recommended for dress shirts, as it not only allows one to sit upright at table, but always keeps the front of the shirt in position and prevents it from bulging out of the waistcoat.

French Rules for Automobiles.

From an Exchange.

In anticipation of the standard regulations for the control of automobile traffic which will shortly have to be established in this country, it is interesting to note the rules which have been adopted in France for automobile travel in order to secure safety to passengers, to pedestrians and to other vehicles. The operating mechanism, steering gear and brakes have to be duly approved by an inspection board and no one can drive an automobile who is not the holder of a certificate of capacity from the prefect of the department in which he resides. The driver must always have the speed regulator well in hand. In case of narrow or crowded thoroughfares the speed must be reduced to a walking pace. In no case must it exceed eighteen and one-half miles in the open country or twelve and one-half miles an hour while passing houses. A special permit is required for racing. The approach of the vehicle must be signaled by means of a horn. Each automobile must be provided with two side lights—one white and the other green. From an Exchange

A Military Dog.

From the London Telegraph. From the London Telegraph.

One of the most popular characters on the rock of Gibraltar is no more. Smiler, for that was the name of the garrison guardroom dog, broke his leg so badly through slipping on a rock that he had to be shot to put him out of his agony. The little dog was at home in all the guardrooms on the frontier, and would sometimes patronize one, sometimes anometimes patronize one, sometimes other. Smiler was a great pet, both with officers and men. He constituted himsel omeers and men. He constituted nimesti an extra sentry, kept on "sentry go" all through the night, and could hear the field officer of the day approaching long be-fore the human sentry could. He always attended guardmounting parade, and there selected the guard that he would favor with his presence for the next twen-ty-four hours.

Precocious Boy.

the Sondags-Nisse. Mother-"Now, Ole dear, show uncle how well you can figure. Twice two is how much?" Ole-"Three."
Mother-"Oh, the little darling. Isn't it wonderful-within one of being correct."

A Daring Compliment. From the Fliegende Blatter.



"Fraulein, your eyes do not match."
"For mercy's sake, what do you mean?"
"One is even more beautiful than the other!"

by Shampoos



and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Pure and Sweet

beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. It removes the cause of disfiguring eraptions, loss of hair and baby blemishes, viz.: The clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the akin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expen-Give, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the tollet, bath, and nursery.

Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE—namely, 25 CENTS—the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Speedy Cure Treatment for Itching, Burning, Scaly Humors.

Hot baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin; gentle ancintings with CUTICURA
OINTMENT to heal the skin; and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool the blood. Sold throughout the world. Price, THE SET, \$1.25; or, SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, OI VENT (half size) Me POPTER DRIG & CHEM COPE Boston. Send for "All About the Hair and Scalp," mailed free.

Business Directory

Classified Ready Reference

Guide

KANSAS CITY MERCHANTS. AMMUNUTION, GUNS AND REVOLVERS J. F. Schmelzer & Sons Arms Company, 710-12-14 Main.

ATHLETIC, BICYCLE AND SPORTING GOODS.

J. F. Schmelzer & Sons Arms Company, 719-12-14 Main.

ARCHITECTS. A. J. Kelly & Co., room 6, Junction bldg., Main and Delaware streets.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. FREE-184 page catalogue on limbs, braces, trusses, crutches, supporters, etc. B. F. ROUNDS, 10 W. 9th st., K. C., Mo.

BANK & MERCANTILE STATIONERS Union Bank Note Company, 600 Delaware BOOKS-NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

B. Glick, leading bookstore, 710 Main. CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS AND ROBES.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Com-eany, 810 Walnut. 'Phone 118. CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM.

James Morton's Sons, 1024 Main DRY GOODS-WHOLESALE.

Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company, Seventh and Wyandotte, 'Phone 142a. ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.

The B.-R. Electric Company, 613 Dela-

Nos. 1206-1208-1210 UNION AVE.

FURNITURE AND BURIAL CASES-

WHOLESALE. Abernathy Furniture Company, 1561 to 1525 West Ninth. 'Phone 125.

GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS. J. F. Schmelzer & Sons Arms Company, 10-12-14 Main.

HOME DETECTIVE AGENCY. 422, 423, 424 N. Y. Life bldg., tel. 1484; unt-ormed patrolmen furnished day or night.

JEWELERS - MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS. Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company, 614 Keith & Perry building. 'Phone 1207.

LUMBER. John M. Byrne Lumber Co., 17th and

Vyoming sts. Pacific Coast Lumber and Supply Company, Troost avenue and Nineteenth street OPTICIANS-RETAIL.

Julius Baer, 1036 Main street. PAINT-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. John A. McDonald Paint and Glass Co.,

28 and 530 Delaware street. RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS & STENCILS.

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS. E. J. Gump. up-to-date goods; lowest prices. 821 Main st.; Junction. Tel. 1275.

TYPE FOUNDERS. American Type Founders Company, 612 Delaware street.

Great Western Type Foundry, 710-12 VALL PAPERS - WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL. F. M. DeBord Wall Paper and Paint Com-pany, 1194-6 Walnut street. 'Phone 1999.

LEARN ABOUT

MAPS, ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE, ETC.,

Will Be Mailed Free on Application to SABINE LAND & IMPROVEMENT SABINE, TEXAS. COMPANY SABINE, TEXAS.

WHOLESALE DRUCCISTS.

DEALERS IN PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS. (Near Union Derot)

KANSAS CITY, NO.